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## Merging nucleophilic phosphine catalysis and photocatalysis for the rapid assembly of 2-oxabicyclo-[2.1.1]hexane scaffolds from feedstock allyl alcohols†

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The previously unreported combination of nucleophilic phosphine catalysis and energy transfer catalysis allows for the rapid construction of structurally distinct 2-oxabicyclo[2.1.1]hexanes (2-oxa-BCH) from readily available building blocks with high atom economy. Previous multistep routes to these important phenyl ring bioisosteres have largely depended on the use of bespoke strain-release agents or on multiple post-functionalisation reactions to access structural diversity of the scaffold. In contrast, this cascade reaction allows the medicinal chemist to exploit the breadth of commercial allyl alcohols to synthesise systematically diverse 2-oxa-BCH architectures. Using a combination of polar and radical disconnections in the same reaction flask, every position of the scaffold can be substituted with useful functional handles such as protected amines, esters and alcohols, as well as arenes and alkyl groups. Cyclic allyl alcohols can even be employed to yield single diastereomers of  $sp^3$ -rich bridged spirocyclic structures. Aromatic groups at the 1-position can be varied to incorporate a plethora of arenes including medicinally relevant heterocycles such as indole, pyrazole and pyridine.

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## Introduction

In recent years, there has been an increasing demand for novel  $sp^3$ -rich scaffolds to replace traditional planar arenes in medicinal chemistry campaigns.<sup>1</sup> Such proposed solutions include 1,3-bicyclo[1.1.1]pentanes (BCP), bicyclo[2.1.1]hexanes (BCH), bicyclo[3.1.1]heptanes (BCHeP) and substituted cubanes.<sup>2</sup> However, it should be noted that the inclusion of a heteroatom in these scaffolds is linked to increased aqueous solubility as well as the potential for increasing drug potency, owing to the ability to form non-covalent interactions with water or the protein of interest respectively.<sup>3</sup> One such structure that has been relatively under-explored in comparison to its all-carbon counterparts is the 2-oxabicyclo[2.1.1]hexane (2-oxa-BCH).<sup>4</sup> Whilst initial reports have demonstrated the structure's use as a phenyl ring bioisostere,<sup>5</sup> a recent study from Peterson concerning the development of

a CNS-penetrant IRAK4 inhibitor also found that a 2-oxa-BCH outperformed conventional ether substituents in terms of potency whilst improving microsomal stability and lowering efflux, owing to the removal of a potentially metabolically labile benzylic C–H bond and installation of a quaternary centre.<sup>6</sup>

For chemists wishing to synthesise 2-oxa-BCHs, there are a handful of multistep routes (Scheme 1). One method developed by Glorius involves using a bicyclobutane derived from 3-oxocyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid synthesised in four linear steps, followed by a Lewis acid or iridium catalysed cycloaddition with a carbonyl compound to give a tri- or tetra-substituted 2-oxa-BCH.<sup>7</sup> The pendant ester or ketone group(s) would then need to undergo a post-functionalisation reaction to a suitable synthetic handle. Alternatively, using the work of Mykhailiuk and coworkers, propargyl alcohol can be arylated using Grignard/copper chemistry and then subsequently converted into a styrenyl diene starting material.<sup>8</sup> Irradiation for 48 hours with a benzophenone catalyst gives a 4,5-disubstituted 2-oxa-BCH in good yield bearing a pendant ester. Lastly, work from the same group describes a different route whereby 3-oxocyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid can be converted to the respective olefin using Wittig chemistry, followed by an iodine mediated alkoxy-iodination reaction to give the 2-oxa-BCH product with a pendant alkyl iodide.<sup>5,9</sup> Either the initial 3-oxocyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid starting material can be converted in several

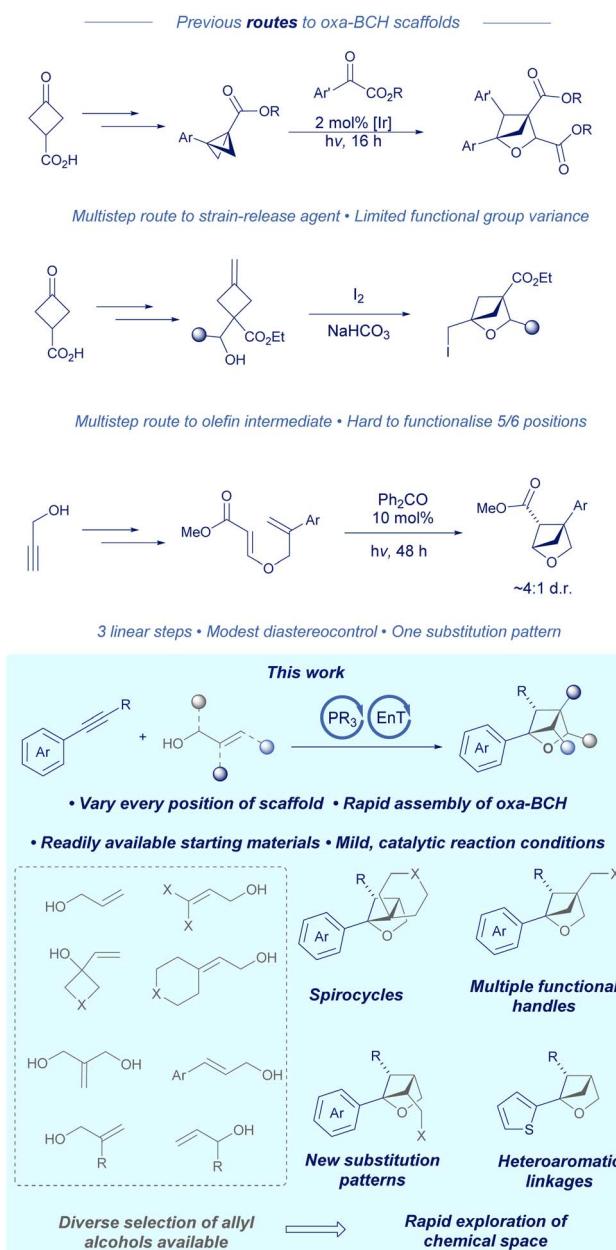
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**Scheme 1** Comparison to previous routes to 2-oxabicyclo[2.1.1]hexanes.

steps to change the substitution pattern of the scaffold or the alkyl iodide can be derivatised to yield different functional handles.<sup>10</sup>

A common theme in the aforementioned routes is that each method either gives a fixed substitution pattern or requires multistep modifications of the starting material in order to engineer structural diversity. Given that a photochemical [2 + 2] disconnection of the 2-oxa-BCH negates the need for a cyclobutane containing starting material, we sought to design a cascade reaction that could utilise commonly available allyl alcohols as one of the respective olefin synthons, potentially unlocking a wealth of structural diversity and access to every position of the scaffold. We hypothesised that an arylalkyne

could serve as a second coupling partner and provide a suitable chromophore for photocycloaddition.

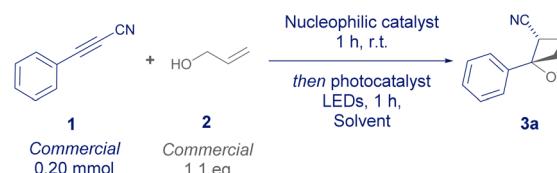
## Results and discussion

We initiated our study with the commercial 3-phenylpropiolonitrile **1** and allyl alcohol **2** under a combination of nucleophilic phosphine catalysis and energy transfer catalysis to mediate a conjugate addition and [2 + 2] cycloaddition respectively.<sup>11,12</sup> Dichloromethane was identified as the optimal solvent (Table 1 Entry 1–3), providing a quantitative yield of **3a** with good diastereoselectivity at 0.20 mmol scale. After confirming that the reaction did not proceed in the presence of an analogous base (Table 1, Entry 6) and that tributylphosphine/thioxanthone was a superior catalyst combination (Table 1, Entries 4–8), we were able to perform the reaction on a 1.0 mmol scale and confirmed the importance of both catalysts and light in the transformation (Table 1, Entries 10–12).

Whilst it is a common strategy to synthesise polyene precursors in a multistep process followed by a radical cyclisation cascade,<sup>13</sup> to the best of our knowledge, this protocol is the first example to demonstrate the compatibility of nucleophilic phosphine catalysts with energy transfer catalysis.<sup>14</sup> Moreover, the lack of stoichiometric reagents and modest equivalents of allyl alcohol renders the reaction highly atom economical and enables straightforward purification.

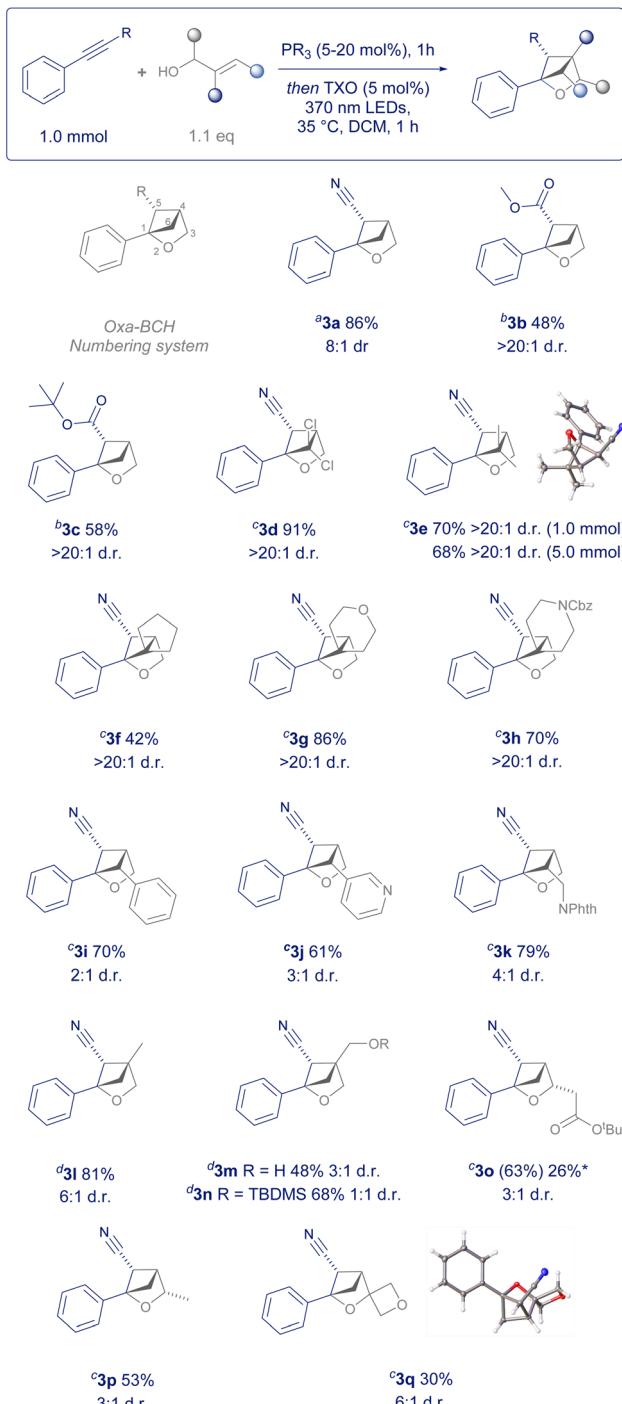
To explore the scope of this transformation, we firstly showed that commercially available methyl 3-phenylpropionate

**Table 1** Reaction optimisation



Entry	Solvent	Nucleophilic catalyst	Photocatalyst	Yield <sup>a</sup> (d.r.) <sup>b</sup>
1	Acetone	PBu <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)	TXO (15 mol%)	26% (6 : 1)
2	Toluene	PBu <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)	TXO (15 mol%)	52% (5 : 1)
3	DCM	PBu <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)	TXO (15 mol%)	>99% (7 : 1)
4	DCM	PM <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)	TXO (15 mol%)	96% (7 : 1)
5	DCM	PPh <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)	TXO (15 mol%)	12% (5 : 1)
6	DCM	NEt <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)	TXO (15 mol%)	n.d.
7	DCM	PBu <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)	[Ir cat] (2 mol%)	40% (8 : 1)
8	DCM	PBu <sub>3</sub> (10 mol%)	Ph <sub>2</sub> CO (15 mol%)	43% (7 : 1)
9	DCM	<b>PBu<sub>3</sub> (5 mol%)</b>	<b>TXO (5 mol%)</b>	<b>86%<sup>c</sup> (8 : 1)</b>
10	DCM	PBu <sub>3</sub> (5 mol%)	—	<5%
11	DCM	—	TXO (5 mol%)	n.d.
12 <sup>d</sup>	DCM	PBu <sub>3</sub> (5 mol%)	TXO (5 mol%)	n.d.

<sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR yield against internal standard. <sup>b</sup> Determined via integration of crude <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum. <sup>c</sup> Isolated yield. <sup>d</sup> No irradiation. TXO = thioxanthan-9-one (370 nm irradiation); [Ir cat] = Ir(dFCF<sub>3</sub>ppy)<sub>2</sub>(dtbbpy)PF<sub>6</sub> (456 nm irradiation); Ph<sub>2</sub>CO (370 nm irradiation).



**Scheme 2** Scope of electron-withdrawing group and allyl alcohols. Major diastereomer depicted in all cases. Diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) determined from the crude  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum and reported to the nearest whole number. *a* = 1 h  $\text{PBU}_3$  (5 mol%) catalysed conjugate addition, 1 h irradiation; *b* = 1 h  $\text{PBU}_3$  (15 mol%) catalysed conjugate addition, 1 h irradiation; *c* = 1 h  $\text{PMe}_3$  (20 mol%) catalysed conjugate addition, 1 h irradiation; *d* = 1 h  $\text{PMe}_3$  (20 mol%) catalysed conjugate addition, 16 h irradiation; \*63%  $^1\text{H}$  NMR yield and 26% isolated yield after recrystallisation.

was a competent reaction partner, giving product **3b** as a single diastereomer without the need for previously employed recrystallisation (Scheme 2).<sup>8</sup> **3c** demonstrated that *tert*-butyl esters

were also a competent functional group for the transformation, whereby the increased steric bulk diminished the side reactivity observed in less hindered esters.

We then systematically explored every position on the 2-oxabicyclo[2.1.1]hexane by varying the allyl alcohol coupling partner. Firstly, allyl alcohols substituted on the terminus of the alkene translated into 2-oxabicyclo[2.1.1]hexanes substituted on the 6- position, leading to a plethora of novel substitution patterns. Dichloro (**3d**) and dimethyl (**3e**) examples were given as single diastereomers in excellent yield with the configuration confirmed *via* single crystal X-ray diffraction.<sup>‡</sup> **3e** could also be scaled to 5.0 mmol in batch, when irradiated for an additional three hours. Likewise, allyl alcohols with a cyclic terminal substituent resulted in unusual spirocyclic products such as cyclopentyl **3f**, tetrahydropyran **3g** and benzylcarbamate protected piperidine **3h**, again as single diastereomers.

Commercial cinnamoyl alcohols gave rise to arylated and heteroarylated examples **3i** and **3j**, whilst an allyl alcohol bearing a protected amine could be prepared in one step and then converted to oxa-BCH **3k**. Both the 4- and 3-positions could also be substituted using this method. 2-Methylprop-2-en-1-ol, 2-methylenepropane-1,3-diol and its commercially available monoprotected silyl ether could be transformed into examples **3l**–**3n**. However, increasing steric bulk at this position does lead to an incremental loss of control of diastereoselectivity and required extended irradiation times.

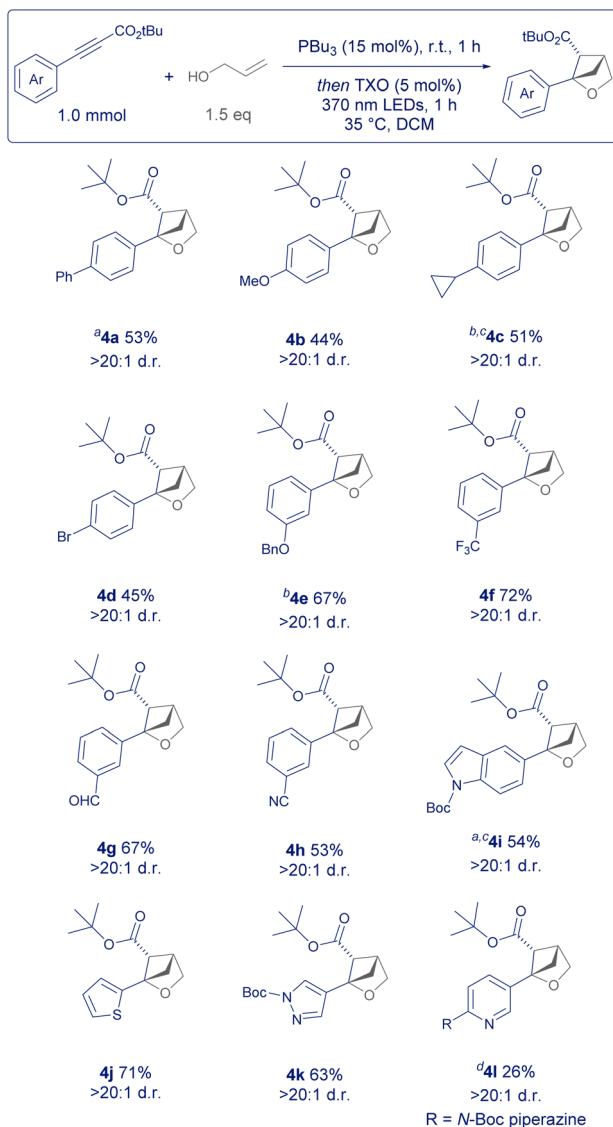
Racemic allyl alcohols with ester or alkyl substitution on the methylene position translated to 3-substituted 2-oxa-BCH scaffolds **3o** and **3p** in moderate yield. Whilst the respective dimethyl substituted allyl alcohol (2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol) was too hindered to undergo the required conjugate addition, the less encumbered 1-vinylcyclobutan-1-ol was shown to be a competent reaction partner in the process, allowing for a 3-substituted spirocyclic 2-oxabicyclo[2.1.1]hexane (**3q**) to be synthesised in one step from commercial sources and the structure confirmed by single crystal X-ray diffraction.<sup>‡</sup> Overall, the scope of readily available allyl alcohols demonstrates that this protocol enables the systematic exploration of every position on the 2-oxa-BCH scaffold, a crucial requirement for an extensive structure–activity relationship (SAR) study on any medicinal chemistry campaign.

Next, we turned our attention to the scope of the aromatic substituent of the arylalkyne (Scheme 3). Whilst simple arylpropiolates or arylpropiolonitriles are commercially available, there are also many ways of accessing them synthetically. Sonogashira disconnections from the parent aryl halide, copper catalysed couplings from the arylboronic acid or functionalisation of the terminal alkyne with chloroformates are the most popular.<sup>15</sup>

Our reaction design allows for the incorporation of aromatic structures that may have been incompatible with previously reported conditions which relied heavily on strong electrophiles such as molecular iodine or nucleophilic Grignard reagents (Scheme 1).<sup>5,7–9</sup>

Firstly, *para*-substituted phenyl rings were well tolerated such as examples **4a** and **4b**, as well as groups such as cyclopropyl (**4c**) and bromide (**4d**) without significant ring opening or

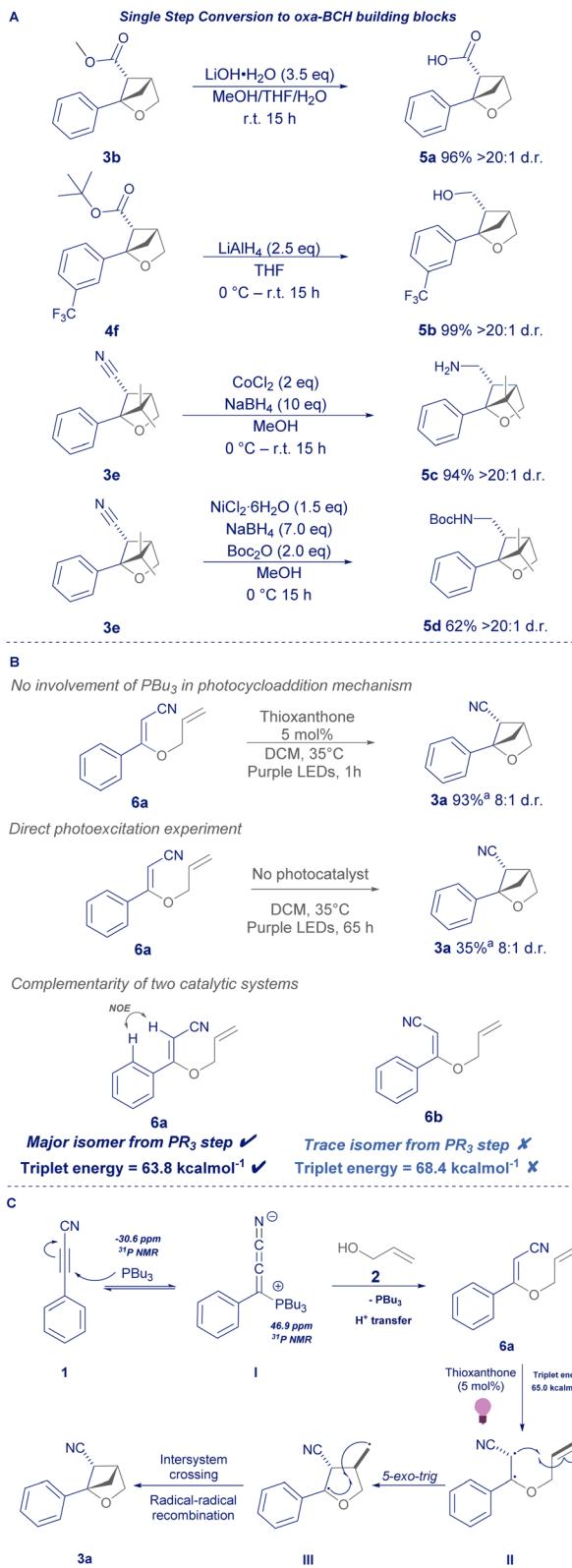




**Scheme 3** Scope of aryl group. *a* = 3 h  $\text{PBU}_3$  catalysed conjugate addition; *b* = 3 h irradiation; *c* = reaction carried out on 0.20 mmol scale; *d* = 3 h  $\text{PMe}_3$  (20 mol%) catalysed conjugate addition, 1 h irradiation.

dehalogenation of the product. Likewise, protected phenols such as **4e** and highly electron-withdrawing groups in the *meta* position such as trifluoromethyl (**4f**) gave the 2-oxa-BCH product in good yield. Reactive groups such as aldehyde (**4g**) and nitrile (**4h**) were tolerated despite the former being previously employed as an electrophilic substrate in other areas of phosphine organocatalysis.<sup>11</sup> A limitation of this process, however, is the use of *ortho*-substituted aromatics (such as 2-methyl), given their propensity to sterically hinder addition to the  $\beta$ -position of the alkyne starting material and diminish reactivity. Lastly, medicinally relevant heteroaromatics such as indole (**4i**), thiophene (**4j**) and pyrazole (**4k**) gave product in good yield and excellent diastereoselectivity. Example **4l** was a challenging substrate, potentially due to the nucleophilic pyridine nitrogen and electron rich piperazine substituent.

Having demonstrated that this process could use either esters or nitriles in the 5-position, we were keen to demonstrate that they can be converted to other useful functional



**Scheme 4** (A) = product post-functionalisation; (B) = mechanistic experiments; (C) = proposed mechanism. *a* =  $^1\text{H}$  NMR yield.

handles in one step (Scheme 4A). Firstly, **3b** could be hydrolysed under standard conditions to free acid **5a**, and likewise a scope example from Scheme 3 was selected to demonstrate that the *tert*-butyl ester **4f** could be reduced in quantitative yield to the respective primary alcohol (**5b**). Similarly, the nitrile in **3e** could be reduced to free amine **5c** or be intercepted by di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate to give *N*-Boc-protected amine **5d**.<sup>16,17</sup>

To probe the mechanism of the transformation, we initially followed the phosphine-mediated conjugate addition by  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectroscopy, which suggested that the reaction proceeded *via* a likely phosphonium intermediate (see ESI†).<sup>18</sup> Moreover, the lack of reactivity observed for species such as triethylamine and DABCO, implies that the phosphine is not acting as a Brønsted base in this transformation, but more likely a nucleophilic catalyst.<sup>19,20</sup> Isolation of intermediate **6a** and subsequent NMR analysis confirmed that the conjugate addition yields the proposed dienyl structure bearing a *Z*-configuration. **6a** was subjected to the reaction conditions in the absence of phosphine (Scheme 4B), giving high yield of product **3a**, confirming that the phosphine is not necessary for the photocycloaddition and that the trialkylphosphine can act as a spectator during the photocycloaddition.

Secondly, intermediate **6a** was subjected to prolonged irradiation in the absence of photocatalyst, giving modest yield of **3a**, suggesting that the mechanism doesn't require a redox event to undergo photocycloaddition. Lastly it was found that **6a** is stable to the mild thermal conditions of the photochemistry and does not undergo significant amounts of photoisomerisation (see ESI†).

Whilst triplet energies are generally difficult to measure experimentally, gratifyingly, time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) revealed that the *Z*-isomer of the diene intermediate possesses a triplet energy lower than the photocatalyst (**6a** *Z*-isomer 63.8 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>; **6b** *E*-isomer 68.4 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>; thioxanthone 65.0 kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>), suggesting that the energy transfer pathway can proceed smoothly without the need for an initial photoisomerisation.<sup>21</sup>

Overall, we propose that the reaction proceeds *via* a phosphine catalysed conjugate addition of alkynyl starting material **1** and allyl alcohol **2**, *via* intermediate **I** to give **6a** (Scheme 4C). Irradiation at 370 nm facilitates the triplet energy transfer of the  $\text{T}_1$  excited state of thioxanthone to **6a**, giving biradical intermediate **II**. A 5-*exo*- trig cyclisation (**II** to **III**), intersystem crossing and radical–radical recombination furnishes product **3a**.

## Conclusions

In conclusion we have shown that a diverse array of readily accessible coupling partners can be used to construct 2-oxabicyclo[2.1.1]hexane scaffolds in a straightforward, economical procedure. The reaction can yield an array of substitution patterns and useful functional handles for further incorporation into medicinal scaffolds inaccessible through previous methods, without the need to isolate synthetic intermediates.

Future work of our laboratory will focus on expanding this chemistry to new medicinally relevant scaffolds.

## Data availability

All the data related to the above-mentioned manuscript are available in the ESI.†

## Author contributions

D. M. W. was responsible for conceptualisation, investigation and methodology experiments. O. L. and N. A. A. were responsible for funding acquisition. O. L., N. A. A. and S. C. C. supervised the project. L. C. conducted the DFT calculations and O. D. P. acquired the X-ray crystallography data. The manuscript was written and revised by D. M. W., O. L., S. C. C. and N. A. A.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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## Notes and references

‡ Deposition number 2382092 (**3e**) 2382093 (**3q**) contain(s) the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data are provided free of charge by the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre.

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